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## CONTENTS

Lord Teach Us to Work.
Criticism of Kant's View of Relig'on
The Date of Crucifixion of Jesus

Rev. S. L. Roberts.
Rev. P. C. Chai
Rev. H. W, Lampe.

The Work of God in the Beautiful and Sublime
Mr. H. N. Park.
The Spirit of God in New Testament Rev. G. Engel.
The Superiority of Christ in the Epistle to the Colussian;
Mr. C. M. Chung
Sunday School Lessons
Cbristian Endeavor Suciety
Children's Sermen
Exposition of Zecharia
Exposition of Hebrews
Exposition of James
Exposition of Romans
Rev. W. C. Erdman.
Rev. C. A. Clark.
Rev. H. Namkung.
Rev. W. C. Erdman.
Rev. S. W, Lee
Rev. S. L. Roberts.
Rev. H. Namkung

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## Summer Blessings

"Summer is filled with reminders of God's goodness to us. Spurgcon, with his are ineight into:piritual tsuth, said a beautiful thing, quoted recently in the Keswick Caleuder: "As the meadow is spread with a thousand gay flowers, and we tread upon thew without attempting to count them, even thus is it with our life in Christ Jesus: it is mercy, all mercy-mercy too great for reckoning. Our life is a wood, wherein are tangled thorns; but listen a moment ! Is it not full of swett songbirds, akin to those of Paradiee? Gud is grod to us at all points, and greatly good too." This goodness of Gud toward us never wavers' is never interrupted for an instant. Never is it anything 'eis than infinite love. There are times in our life when it seems anything but summer. All that we can see or feel may be coldness, barrenness darkneas; Gcd may seem to have abandoned ua in a hopeless wilderness. That is his call to trust him. When, later on in his pressence, we look back with his own sight at that very time, we shall be able to see the Howers and hear the birds that were with us even then."



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## EVERSHARP PENCILS

Wiften you buy an Eversharp you get a pencil that is alwaya ready to write smoothly，easily and legibly．And Eversharp gives lifelong service．For，like your watch，it is designed with jeweler precision．We have Eversharps in all styles；in silver and gold，chased and plain．We sell the genuine Eversharp．The name is on the pencil．

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## ＂MONEY，THE ACID TEST＂

## BY DAVID MCCONAUGHY

## TRANSLATED BY REV R．W．COE AND C•A．CLARK

This book has been richly used in $\Lambda$ merica to bring Christians to a knowledge of their STEWARDSHIP．Overtures will be made to the Assembly this month suggesting that Assembly adopt it，and urge its use in connection with Bible classes and Institutes． Push it ！！！

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CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY, Minister ( fi it shourgh) WILlIAM A. JONES, Associate Minister ROSCOE W. PORTER, Assistant Minister

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## Dr. Macartney's Letter

## Dear Friends:-

With this first autumn issue of our Chiren lafe, it is a joy for me to send you my greetings, and to speak with you about the work of our 'hureh during the coming winter.

Since the last issue of Chircen Lafe, I have had another opportunity of erossing the seas and visiting places of interest and inspiration in Europe. I sailed July the 7 th, on the steamship Mimekahdit. The wotage was simgularly calm, and even a poor sailor like myself hatd little eause for lamentation. This time, instead of disembarking at llymonth with its hatatial harbor, or Boulogne, I went on up the channel and up the Thames to London. M: purpose in going to England was to visil Bedford and the hamnts of John Bunyan, for this, as you know, is his tereentemial year. Bedford is about fifty or sixty miles from Lomdon. There 1 saw the fine momument to Bunsan in the publice square, the Bunsan Meting House, where the (omerewation of which he was pastor, is still meeting, although the building is modern. Jusl along side, is the home of the great prison reformer, dohn Howard. In the Bunyan Meeting House there is a library and museum where one can see all the editions of "Pilgrim's Progress" and many of the relies of Bunyan. The iron gate of his prison is also to be seen there. The quict river Ouse flows placidly through Bedtord, spamed by gracequl brileses and wear the preaent bridge is the swan lan. Here it was that Bumamis heroie sermal wife had the famone interview with the juders, Hald amone them, whon the pled for the release of her husband from the prison. "Piggrim's Progress" was written during Bunyan's second imprisonment, in the town lock- 11 p, which was on the bridge over the Ouse. A mile or two beyond the river is little Elstow, an ancient village, and 1 quention if it lowked ans differenlly in the days of John Bunyan. A woman some ninety-five years of age took me
 is the green and the broken cross near which Bunyan was playing oncoeat when he heard the voice from Heaven, asking him whether he would have his sins and go to Hell, or leave them and go to Heaven. I told you in the letters published in the chureh bulletin how I rimbed the whl towere at Elstow and got mo little catislaction ont of ringere the bell whirl buman used to ring as a boy.

Leaving Lomdon I went down to Canterbury, through which I had often passed eoming or going, from Frane to England, but where I had never stopped. It was well worth the visit. I saw where Thomas a Becket was murdered, and stood by the tomb of the famous Black Prince. From Chester I went down to Folkstone. There I spent the Sabbath. and heard two goot sermons which refreshed me not a little. Monday morning I took the boat over to Boulogne. It was at Boulogne that Napoleon gathered his army and his barges for the threatened invasion of England. After a short stay in J'aris. I made the long journey to the south of France over the Alps to Turin, and thenee to the Waddensian village of Torre Pelliee, where I spent sunday and worshipped with those noble Protestants. In the ('hatch Bulletin, and in my sermon in the Series fromnd on Ancent Ilighways, I told you of what I waw and heard there. From ltaly I went north to Davos in the castern part of Switzerland, and after ten days resting there again invaded Italy with my sister and nephew. We saw Bologna, Ravenna, where Dante lies buried, Rimini, where Julius Caesar erossed the Rubicon, and thence to the ancener momatain republic of San Marino, a wonderful little state all by itself, perehed high on the rocks overlooking the Adriatie. We motored from Sam Marino. first to ['rbino, where Raphael was born, and the next day to (iuhbio, one of the most interesting of the hill towns of Italy, streets so narrow that the antomobile could hardly get through it. It was at (iubbio that St. Francis is said to have tamed "Brother Wolf," who had been terrorizing the community with his savage onslaughts. From Gubhio we went to Assisi, high up on the mountain side and overlooking the valley of spoleto. There and at Nt. Mary's of the Angels, I visited the places associated with St. Francis. From Assisi, we motored across the valley and high up the mountainside to beatiful and medieval Perugia. On one of the days I was there a famous Nadonna had been brought in from a country village. Vast throngs were Following this image through the streets. Not far from Peringia is Lake Trasimene, where Ifamibal trapped the two consular armies and inflieted a erushing deleat upon Rome. I went to the site of the battle, and had some fishermen row me out to st. Francis' Isle in the middle of the Lake. A dharming spot, the sort of place where you feel temped to sit down and forget about the passage of time.

Rome again was visited. with a deseent into the Catacombs, another risit to St. Paul's dungeon, the Protestant cemelery, St. Peter's, the Sistine ('hapee, the Formu. and a Sunday evening's worship at the Waldensian ("hureh.

Leaving Rome we came north to Genoa, which pleased me beyond almost any city in Italy. Thence through terrible heat and dust to Mentone and Niec, and from Nice through Marseilles and Avignon to Vichy, where we drank of the healing waters. From Vichy to Paris and then the long journey to Cherbourg, where I sailed on the Pemnland, August 2tth.

Such in brief was my summer itinerary. I am glad to be home aqain and to find such a great work awaiting me.

## THE PRAYER MEETMは;

Iou have received notice of the Wednesday Night serviens which were resumed Wednesday evening, October 3rd. During these three months, until the new year, I shall speak on the general subject "Wresthers with (iod" or "The Great Prayers of the Old Testament." I feel that this will be of interest and of profit to us all, and 1 ask your earnest and prayertul cooperation in the maintenance of this important scrvice. The complete list of topies will be found on another page of C'horef Lifs:.

## THE EVENHONERVIC:

More and more, I am impressed with the opportunity for Christian witness and work which is afforded by the Sunday evening serviees. I would like to see our whole ('ongregation get into the habit of coming to both serviees, for the coming to one service is a habit, not more easily contracted than coming to two services. Let us keep the bamer of our Chureh aml the bamer of Christ waving high at the evening serviees during this winter.

## TIIE NEW CIIURCII BCLLETWS

You have already noticed the two bronze bulletins which the Trustees have crected at the Sixth Arenue entrance of the Church, and the one which is on the Oliver Avenue wall. These handsome and expensive bulletins will, I am sure, be of real worth to our Church, and will let every passer-by know where the First Chureh stands, and also what it stands for.

## A FRIENDLY VINTTATION

- I am still pursuing the task set before me when I first came to the Church, of visiting all the members and families of the congregation. Of course in a great many cases I found no one at home, or families had moved elsewhere and lefit no address. It is altogether probable, too, that quite a number were missed through almost unavoidable errors in the compilation of the records of so mumerous a congregation. Nevertheless, I feel that the investment of time and energy was well worth while. Naturally, I could not attempt to continue such a course of visitation and carry the other burdens and responsibilities of my ministry at the First ('hurch. But I shall always be ready to respond in cases of sickness, sorrow, death, or where the presence and the counsel of the ministere caln be of help). Let no one, therefore, hesitate to call upon me.

Information gleaned from these rounds of pastoral visitation have convinced me of the advisibility of a general visitation of the entire membership by a large group of friendy visitors. My plan is to call upon several hundred members of the Congregation to help me in this work, and then on a given simday afternoon, or during a stated week, these several hundred visitors will rall
upon the three or four names given to each one, and leave at the home, or whth the indidual. a eredme from the Panor and the swion of the 'has h.

There are a number of advantages in this plan. In the first place, it will help, wh towate herement membership of the 'hurech in a way that could not lo done be the peotonged visitation of sereral ministers. In the seeond place. it will lumish the heabon with important information as to the present condition of our Congregation. And last, but not least, it will let the pastor know where there has been sickness, or trouble, or other conditions which give him an opportunity for special service.

I hope that all those who are asked to assist in this work will encourage me by an immediate response. The work will be so divided that it will be casily accomplished, and will lay no heary burden upon anyone.

## MORE L.VDOWMENT

Recent munificent gilts to two Presbyterian Churches in Pittsburgh will serve to remind the members of our own congregation of the need of an inerease in our available funds, of the work of the Church. For those who desire to devote their means to the propagation of the Cospel and the good of mankind, the work of the First (hurch in Pittsburgh presents an opportumity unsurpassed in all the world.

Having laken the great prayers of the Old Testament as the subject for the Wednesday night meeting, let us all give more thought and more time to prayer in our Church life. With that in mind, I ask you to remember the life and works of the Church in your prayers, praying that God would honor Jesus Christ in this Church, and that through our ministry many souls shall be brought unto II Im.

Faithfully yours.

Charmee Emwabd Macartnies.

## THE PRAYER OF ABRAHAM

Genesis 18:23, 24, 25

First Address in the Wrednesday Night Sories on "Wrestlers With diod."

Ahraham is the loftiest character of the Bible, but for that very reason he is the loneliest, eren as the loftiest momtains are the most isolated and solitary. In his great oration delivered at the unveiling of the Lineoln Memorial at Iodgmville, Kentucky, President Wilson said of Abraham Linceln:-"I have read many bioglaphies of Lincoln; 1 have sought out with the greatest interest the many intimate stories that are told of him, the narratives of mearby friends, the sketrhes at elose quarters, in which those who tad the privilege of being associated with him have tried to depiet for us the very man himself 'in his habit as he lived'; but I have nowhere found a real intimate of Limeoln's. That brooding spirit had no real familiars. I get the impression that it never spoke out in complete sell-revelation. and that it could not reveal itself fompletely to anyone. It * was a very lonely spirit that looked out from underneath those shaggy brows and comprehonded men without fully communing with them, as if, in spite of all its genial rfforts at comradeship, it dwelt apart, saw its risions of duty where no man looked on."

We hear the voive that calls to Abraham out of I'r of Chaldees and we follow
him as he goes out not knowing whither he went. We wait with him through the long years for the fulfillment of the promise. We elimb with him the steep slopes of Moriah and look with awe on his readiness to salerifiee the ehild of the promise. We bow with him at his altars of prayer. We follow him to battle against ('hedorlaomer, and we hear his eanest interecssion for the cities of the Plain: and we stand with Isaae and Ishmace as they bury their father in the eave of Machpelah. But at the end of the journey from I'r of Chaldees to far distant Hachpelah, how little do we understand him! Isalae we understand, Jacol we know, Joseph we have shed our tears over: Saul, David. Samuel - all these we feel we have all affinity with. But Abraham's "brooding spirit had no lamiliars." There he is, a great moundan rising over the dull plains of history, wrapped in awe and mystery:

But he whose spirit had no familiars was the Friend of God. That much we would know of him, even if Isaiah and James had not handed down to us that unique description. Wherever Abraham went, he built an altar unto (fod. "And thare he buided an altar unto the Lord, and ealled upon the name of the Lord."
upon the three or four names given to each one, and leave at the home, or with the individual, a grecting from the Pastor and the Session of the Chur h.

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Faithfully yours.

Clarince Edward Macartnis:

Although spoken by the Friend of God, I ask you to think of the humility and reverence of this prayer. "Behold now I have taken upon me to speak unto the Lord, which am but dust and ashes." There is an unmistakable tendency today to speak slightingly of those old hymns and prayers which described man as dust and ashes. A recent lecturer on free thought declared that he embarked on his new religion because, brought up in the Episcopal Church, he wearied of describing himself as a "miserable sinner." It is only natural that such people should cease to pray. Only the humble can feel any need for God, and His ever present aid is given only to the humble and contrite in spirit. Out of humility comes reverence.

When the other men were gone and the Third Person remained, "Abraham drew near unto God." That phrase lingers in a thousand prayer-books and is repeated by good men and women in public prayer the world over. His prayer is earnest, definite, importunate, yet as we read it, we see in Abraham an everlasting example of reverence. Personally, I have no sympathy with those prayers which are addressed to men rather than to God, and call upon the Almighty and Invisible God in terms of familiarity which do not, as they imagine, indicate that they know God well, but show on the contrary how little they conceive of His majesty and holiness. "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter anything before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few."

Even the very posture in prayer is important. The most reverent attitude is, I think, the worshipper standing with bowed head, as one sees in public worship in Scotland and as I witnessed it among the Waldensians in Italy last summer. But whether kneeling or standing, in public or in private, let the body speak the reverence of the soul.

David Livingstone, in his diary, relates how careful he was in the wilds of Airiea, removed from all that he had known and seen, to observe the reverent attitude in prayer. Even till death he was faithtul in this, for he died upon his knees. A weak, fever-stricken, dying man might have been excused from the physical eftort of prostration, but this man left his cot and died upon his knees. Professor Blakie in his classic biography of Livingstone thus describes the seene:- "They laid him on a rough bed in the hut where he spent the night. Next day he lay undisturbed. He asked a few wandering questions about the country-especially about the Luapula. II is people knew that the end could not be far off. Nothing occurred during the early part of the night, but at four in the morning, the boy who lay at his door, called in alarm for Susi, fearing that their master was dead. By the candle still burning they saw him, not in bed, but kneeling at the bedside, with his head huried in his hands upon the pillow. The sad, yet not unexpected truth, soon became evident. He had passed away on the furthest of all his journeys, and without a single attendant, but he had died in the act of prayer; prayer offered in that revcrential attitude about which he was always so particular; commending his own spirit with all his dear ones, as was his wont, into the hands of his Saviour, and commending Africa, his own dear Africa, with all her woes and sins and wrongs. to the Avenger of the oppressed and the Redeemer of the lost."

This first prayer of the Bible was a prayer for others, a prayer of intercession. Here prayer reaches its noblest eloquence. The seceret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and when the Lord had announced to Abraham His purpose of destroying the wicked cities of the plain, Abraham did not doubt the justice of Fod, nor the wickedness of these people, hut immediately he begins to intercede for them. His nephew Lot, it is true,

That verse deseribes his life als well ats any other. Mo blazed his trail in Camam by the altars which he built. We call frace his wanderings by the altars whech he left behind him. Some men are traced by their follies: some by the enmities they leave behind them; some by their eruelfies; some by the thorns which they have sown in the night of $\sin$ or hate. But Alraham is traced by his altars. Towards fod his life was easy, natural, familiar. $O_{n}$ this side his life is a model for all the ages of faith after him. Only onee, when the first promise of an heir was given, and a horror of great darkness tell "pon him, is there anything in Abraham's relationship with (rod which suggests lright or terror. For the most part, his meetings with God were on the clear. level gromed of friendly intercourse.

If we omit the ery of Cain, this is the first prayer on record in the Bihle. The Father of the Faithful is the first to teach us how to pray. IIis prayer was that which eame from a triend of God. The friends of God are not the only ones who may pray. His bitterest enemy may call upon His Name; the soul which has lived without a thought of Cod, suddenly overwhelmed in the floods of life, out of the depths may call upon (iod to help him and deliver him. But as the conversation of strangers must necessarily be different from the eonversation of lriends, so there is a kind of prayer that comes only from the lips of the friend of ciod. And who is the friend ol' (God? Is God like great personages of (arth who will admit to their friendship only a few elected persons? No; the friend of God, so far as we cam judge. is the man who does the will of God. "Y'e are my friends", said Jesus, "if ye do whatsoever I command yom." Abraham did what God told him 10 do. When food ealled he answered, fook the great venture of fath, and went oul not knowing whither he went.

The youthful Imm Mactarem, visiting his mede in the Highands, looked with wistful admiration on a white haired elder in the kirk who passed the sacred eup at fommunion. When he saw him the next day breaking stone on the road, he was amazed and asked his mole how it was that the bearer of high offiee yesterclays. today should be laboring on the highway: His uncle told him that James was an edder in the kink because he knew more about (iod than any other man in the rillage. He was a friend of (iod. Abraham was an old man. Indeed, although the yomgest may be IIis friend, that title. the "Friend of Cod"' we like to bestow only upon those who in (rod's service have weathered the storms and temptations of many years. I am glad that the first prayer in the Bible is of this nature. I rejoice that it was an aged servant oL. food whose prayer, still a fragrant incense. speaks to us across these dim centuries. The line of Abraham is not extinct. They are the glory of all our churches. Voise of scoffing, mocking, worldling, barking crities, honest or dishonest doubter. be still, while the aged friend of God prays. Remove thy shoes from off thy feet. for the ground upon which thou standest is holy ground. God is there speaking with His Friend and IIis Friend with Him. Yes, here is an argument and witness for Christianity which is beyond the contagion of this world's slow stain. Even the angels. I can imagine, interrupt their high melody to eatech the harmony and breathe the incense that goes up from the heart of some aged saint, who has got beyond the weak and beggarly elements, and like Bunsan's immortal traveler, has reacheal the high country; out of reach of Giant Despair and Doubting Castle, in sight now of the eity to which he is going, meeting sometimes the inhabitants thereof, for in this land the shining ones commonly walked, for it was "on the borders of heaven."
is to dispose of God, for justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. He must do right and He must judge the wieked. Mere sentiment camnot stand in this discussion unless due regard be paid to the highest of all sentiment, the sentiment of justice and judgment.

The thesis laid down by Abraham must stand. The Judge of all the earth will do right. The thing done is not rioht because He does it, but because He is (rod, He will do nothing but the right, for that alone would conform with the perfection of His being. No excuse for irreligion can be made on the score of injustice. God will do right, whatever man teaches or says. With that grand fundamental attribute of the Deity firmly fixed in our minds, we must confront the questions that rise when, with the proclamation of life there goes a proclamation of death, when the risen Christ commands His disciples to preach the Gospel to every creature, saying that he that believeth shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be condemned. The lifeboat putting out from the shore means that there is a wreck and that a ship is sinking, and that lives may be lost. The offer of salvation means that humanity has suffered shipwreck and men may perish.

What will God do with the heathen. you ask? They have never heard of the name of Jesus. Will they all be condemned? God will do with the heathen what He will do with you and with me; what is right. If men without the tidings of Christ will be judged by their own consciences, is it not better to leave them without the Gospel, since the majority only reject it, and thus come under condemnation? No; if any heathen obeys the light of conscience, he will be saved, and yet saved through Christ, saved on the ground of what Christ has done for him. But think how often you and I, with all the light of Christian centuries playing ahout
us, $\sin$ against the light of conscience. What likelihood is there, then, that the heathen will follow the light of his ronscience? Christ did not tell us to preach the Gospel to every creature for the sake of condemning them, but that they might repent and live. "Follow thou me, keep my commandments"-that is our whole duty as Christians. The day of judgment-none of us can take charge of that. The Judge of all the earth will do right.

## "God's justice is a bed

Where we our anxious hearts may lay, And, weary with ourselves, may sleep Our weariness away."

The prayer of Abraham was an example in perseverance. At his first approach to God, Abraham prayed that God would spare Sodom and Gomorrah if he found fifty righteous men therein. When the Lord said that He would spare the eity if such a number could be mustered, Abraham proceeded further and asked that the city be spared if forty-five could be found. To this also the Lord assented. Then Abraham asked Him to spare it for the sake of thirty, then of twenty, and, finally, of ten. Unfortunately, even that small number of righteous men could not be found in the cities, and doom and judgment fell upon them.

We are not to look upon this reduction from fifty to ten just persons, for whose sake the city might be spared, as a sort of bargaining on the part of Abraham with (rod. Rather, is it an example of perseverance in prayer, and how one prayer answered gives us confidence to come to God again. When the Lord promised to spare the city if fifty righteous men could be found in it, Abraham was prompted to reduce the number, first. to forty-five, then to thirty, then to twenty, and finally to
lived there, and the thought of Lot may have entered into this earnest supplication of Abraham. But Lot, even from the human standpoint, did not deserve the prayers of his godly uncle. He was disrespectful and ungratetul and self-willed. Nevertheless Abraham prayed for him. The Friend of God must have abhorred the wickedness of the cities of the Plain, but when he hears of their impending doom, the fountains of pity are opened in his heart, and he asks (tod to spare them if but ten righteous men are to be found in them.
Mysterious channels of power are opened by carnest intercession. More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreans of. In the appendix to Dick's Philosophy of the Future State, the book that converted David Livingstone, we have the story of a prayer made for the conversion of Lord Byron by a Mrs. Shepherd of Somersetshire. The prayer was found among her papers after her death and sent to Byron. It is as follows: "O my (rod. I take encouragement from the assurance of thy word, to pray to Thee in behalf of one for whom I have lately been much interested. May the person to whom I allude (and who is now, we fear, as much distinguished for his neglect of Thee, as for the transcendent talents Thou has bestowed on him) be awakened to a sense of his own danger, and led to seek that peace of mind in a proper sense of religion, which he has found this world's enjoyments unable to procure. Do Thou grant that his future example may be productive of far more extensive benefit, than his past conduct and writings have heen of evil, and may the Sun of Rightcousness, which, we trust, will, at some future period, arise upon him, be bright in proportion to the darkness of those clouds which guilt has raised, and soothing in proportion to the keenness of that noony which the punishment of his vices has inflicted on him!"'

To this prayer. Lord Byron responded
in one of his best moods: "Sir, I have reeeived your letter. I need not say that the extract which it contains has affected me, because it would imply a want of all feeling to have read it with indifference.

Your brief and simple picture of the excellent person, whom I trust you will again meet, cannot be contemplated with out the admiration due to her virtues and her pure and unpretending piety. I do not know that I ever met with anything so unostentatiously beautiful. Indisputably, the firm believers in the Cospel have a great advantage over all others-for this simple reason, that if true, they will have their reward hereafter; and if there be no hereafter, they can but be with the infidel in his eternal sleep.

I can assure you that not all the fame which ever cheated humanity into higher notions of its own importance, would ever weigh in my mind against the pure and pious interest which a virtuous being may be pleased to take in my behalf. In this point of view, I would not exchange the prayer of the deceased in my behalf for the united glory of Homer, Caesar and Napoleon."
This prayer of Abraham raised a great problem of religious faith. When he heard the tidings that God would destroy these cities, Abraham was shocked: his faith staggered. He was confronted by God, not now the source of promise and blessing, but God the Avenger, God the Judge. Involuntarily comes the expostulation and the question, "That be far from Thee to do after this manner, to slay the rightcous with the wicked, and that the righteous should be as the wieked, that be far from Thee. Shell not the Judge of all the earth do right?" We may be olad that the Friend of God had this old difficulty about the judgments of fod and that he raised this great question so early in the history of mankind.

An easy way to dispose of the problem is to dispose of all judgments. But that

## OTR N゙VYIIN(HOOL

It was an enthusiastic erowd of 873 that gathered towether for the opening session of our sunday school, on september 9th. Eyerybody seemed glad and rager to start another year in our sehool. The average attendance for the month of september was 914.

Rally Iay was observed last Sunday. () otober 7th, with an attendance of $10: 30$. We were glad to have our former superintendent, Dr. Maitland Alexander, with us and to hear his words of encouragement and cheer. The different departments of our school were represented by short talks -Miss Aldora Smith for the girls and young women, Albert Grace for the boys and young men, Mrs. Margaret Woods for the Mothers, and Mr. F. C. Osburn for the men. Miss Margaret Clancy ol the Children's Division had charge of the promotion exercises of this Department and gave diplomas to twelve girls graduating from her division. Miss Carolyn Dentler is the teacher of this new class. and we welcome them into the main department of our school.

Mrs. Brandt's class of girls celebrated theid thirteenth anniversary last Sunday. 'The class started with six girls and on this birthday had 51 present. Miss von Hof 's class also celeborated their third amnirorsary and had thirteen girls present.

We had the great pleasure of listening to the $G$. A. Tindley Gospel Singers, a rolored septette from Philadelphia at our opening and closing exereises.

Our Church Attendance Contest is still going on and the elasses are very much interested. The evening Chureh Attendance is counted and the Men's Bible Class ale at the top this month.

I New Member Contest began last Simblay and will continue to the first of Decomber. Specolal award will be given to the class receiving the largest number of new members and to the individual bringing in the largest mumber. The teachers.
substitute teachers and officer's of our whool were delightfully entertained by Dr. Macartney in his home on Friday crening, October 5th.

We are glad to welcome visitors and strangers at any of our sessions, and extend a cordial invitation to any who are not affiliated with any other Sumblay school.

## MEV'S BIBLE ('LANK

The Men's Bible ( lass has entered upon the work of the fall and winter with renewed interest. There is an exeeptionally good attendance. We extend a hearty invitation to the men who are uniting with the Church today to visit us. Vou will recoive a hearty welcome. We meet in the rear of the auditorium, and are themph with the study of the lesson in time for the members to attend the closing exereises uf the School.

## MEV'S KOOREAN (YIB

-     - 

Dr. Moffett, of Pyengyang. Kiorea, where the work is supported by the First C'hurell. will be our guest at the Ammal Meeting of the Korean Club, Monday evening. Ocoboer 29th. This will be an umusual op portunity to hear of our work in Kiorea.

## 

The regulan Sunday evening meetings of the Young People's society were resumed Sunday evening, October 7 th. 'The' sul)ject was "Workers Together With (God" and Dr. Franklin B. Miller was the leader. The meeting was well atteneled. We were all glad to be back with one another again and are ready to take up 1hn winter's work with renewed interest.

A series of interesting topies have beren rhosen for the fall and winter meetings. Topie eards amouncing these meetings and thoir respective laders have been printed and can be seculed from Mr. Edward (t)afi. Chairman of the Lookont ('ommitter

The first husiness meeting and social
ten. Our Lord told two parables teaching men that they ought always to pray, and not to faint. One, the parable of the friend at mid-night, for whose entertainment the man whom he had come to visit knocked importunately upon his neighbor's door, until the reluctant slumberer arose and gave unto him. The other, the story of the unjust judge and the importunate widow. The unjust judge feared neither man nor God, but lest the widow should weary him by her continual coming, he avenged her of her adversary. In those parables our Lord must not be misunderstood as likening God our Father to a selfish neighbor, who gives to His friend only to be rid of him, or to an unjust Judge, who administers justice only to save himself from annoyance at the hands of his petitioner. What He was emphasizing was the fact that we may not always receive at first that for which we pray, and that we ought to persevere therein, waiting earnestly upon God, wrestling with Him as Jacob did at mid-night by the fords of the Jabbok, or as Abraham did when in the desert twilight he pleaded for Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Bible echoes from beginning to end with the accents of prayer, and it is worth remembering that the first recorded prayer of the Old Testament is this prayer of intercession, when Abraham prayed for the cities of the plain. Men come near to fod when they pray for others. A well known minister of the last generation said that his mother and two other mothers in the neighborhood of his boyhood home made a pact that they would meet and pray together for the salvation of their children on one day of every week. One by one, all of those children came into the Kingdom of God, until this afterwards distinguished minister made his confession of faith and completed the number. What sacred objective for interecssion have fathers and mothers set before them!

Dr. Charles Parkhurst, the distinguished preacher and reformer of New York, in an address in which he dealt with his early religious life, related how he had often heard his father pray in the Chureh, at the family altar, and at the family table. But it was only when he heard him praying aloud on his knees in the barn, that he knew the reality of prayer and the deep reality of the religious life.

For there is no prayer which so strikes the deep chords of a true relationship with God as the prayer of intercession. Our prayers will be more earnest and our prayer seasons more fruitful and more joyous, if we shall consecrate and center upon certain causes and upon certain persons. We all can think of persons for whom we ought to pray and for whom Christ died. Devout Catholies when they part have a custom of saying one to another, "Pray for me." Whatever formality there may be in that request, it is a truly beautiful and appropriate thing that one believer in God should ask the prayers and the intercessions of another friend of Cod. She has long since gone to her reward, but my mind now runs back to the old home on the banks of the river, and I can see the room which was her trysting place with God, and where at a certain hour of the forenoon, she was wont to kneel in intercession for the salvation of her children. Truly our mother's works do follow her, now that she herself' rests from her labors; and not the least potent and the least blessed among those works is the daily influence of her prayers on our behalf. No rude clamor of the world can altogether dim the sweet reverberation of her prayers in the minds of her children; and if the base solicitations of the world should ever be heeded and obeyed by her children, it will be in spite of, and not because of, a mother's earnest prayers.

## CIITRCH NVRSE

A busy summer was spent by the ehared nurse at the Girls' Summer Camp. While there were no serious illnesses, the doctor and nurse were both busy treating ::ore throats, ear-ache, toothache, stings, sumburn and sprained ankles. One hundred and six patients were treated during this time.

The usual calls for food and clothing have started with the opening of our fall work. and responses to these are much appreciated by the nurse. We are hoping for our usual large number of children in the nursery during the Mothers' Meeting this winter.

## MOTMERS' CLl'B "-

The Motmars' Club held its opening meeting Wednesday alternoon, October 10th, with a wonderful attendance.

Dr. Macartney was the speaker of the afternoon and Mr. Will Rhodes the soloist.

Every Mother was so happy to be back alter the summer vacation to renew oki acquaintances and make new friends.

This club of Mothers with the wealth of opportunities it affords is indeed a fhallenge to the leaders to make these meetings a real contribution to the lives of these women and the homes they represent.

In our work this winter let us consider the words of Jesus who said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

## tile motilers' bible clasis *

The Mothers' Bible Class has shown by an average attendance of 87 since the opening of Sunday School what this cla心 means to the lives of its members. They have made this month two contributions from their missionary fund. One of $\$ 25,00$ to the Red Cross, and one of $\$ 25.00$ to the Salvation Army.

A very pleasant day was spent by 92 members of the class, Tuesday, October 2nd, at the plant of H. J. IIcinz. After
going through the plant and listening to a talk on the various uses of the Heme products, lunch was served where quite a ntimber of the " 57 varieties " were endoved.

## PRIVER CIRCLE

The members of the Prayer Cirele have been wonderfully fathful through the entire summer in their attendanee at the Wednesday afternoon hour tor prayer. The number varied from twenty-nine to filty-four:
some ol our members hase been called to their heavenly home. Among them one who was the loved leader for many gears, Mrs. James H. Snowden. "she being dead yet speaketh."

## ('.1FETERI.

- 

Vacation days are over and everyone is back again anxious to commence the fall and winter activities.

With the opening of the Bors and (iirls' Clubs, and the regular meetings of other organizations, most evenings in the week are booked. Nevertheless, there are a few open dates, and we again appeal to those Sunday School classes contemplating a dimer in the church Cafeteria, to combine small groups, as it was so successfully done in the past season, and thus cooperate with us in our labors of fellow. ship and Christian love.

## ILEXANDER AI XILI.IRI

-* -
The October meeting of the Alexander Auxiliary was well attended and a number of new faces were in evidence, indieating a growing membership.

The Alexander Auxiliary was meant primarily for the busy women who were unable to attend afternoon meetings, and while the attendance has been very gratifying, the organization feels that there must be a goodly number of business women connected with the First ('hurch who are not linked up with any definite
will be held Monday, Oetober 15th, in the church. Supper will be served at $6: 30$. This is the first social of the year and we would like to have a large attendance. It you have never attended one of the Young Peoples' socials or do not belong to the Society, come uut and get aequainted and then, if you like us, join our ranks.

The object of the Young Peoples. Nociety is to train young people for Christian leadership and we are desirous of having more of the young people of the sunday School in our Society. We have plenty of room for new members so come and help us to make this year a memorable one in our Society.

## GHRLS' CLTBS

Another Camp Season has passed into history and a new and beautiful chapter has been written into the lives of the two hundred girls who were privileged to spend vacation days in that attractive spot on Chestnut Ridge where our Chureh (amp) is located.

To many of the girls this was their first camp experience and it was indeed a joy to share in these enthusiastic first impressions.

Everything combined to make the month at Camp a period of unmarred happiness -and the old campers, as always, pronounced this year "the best camp ever".

It is difficult to adequately express to those who contributed to sending to eamp gills who could otherwise not have gone, the expressions of appreciation and delight and the desire to some day be able to give another girl the happiness which someone had given them.

Impatiently the girls have looked forward to the reopening of the Clubs. Last Thursday evening, hundreds of girls thronged the Church to register for the dasces when howe been organized for their pleasure and instruction.

Classes, tanght by trained Christian women. are conducted in Bible, Enolish In nome Nursing, First Aid, Chorns, Ckulele. French. Current Events, Dressmak-
ing. Nillinery, Art Needlework, Lamp Shade Making, Cooking, Dramaties, Novelties, (iymnasium, Wood Painting, China Painting, and Textile Painting.

Ow Church is giving the young women of the eity a splendid opportunity for a profitable investment of their leisure.
D)s. Macartney brought a very helpiul message to the Thursday Noon Club for Business Women at the opening meeting this week. This Club Meeting makes a real contribution to the devotional life of the more than a thousand business girls in its membership and the personal interest and friendship of the leader, Mrs. John A. Bell. seems to draw the girls closer each year.

One of the most gratifying phases of our ('lub life is that the enthusiasm for the reopening of the activities is not confined to the members of the Clubs but is equally demonstrated among the voluntecr workers-the serving committees, and all those who do the work that makes the ('lul) machinery run smoothly.

There are a number of our Club mem-hers-fine. officient (christian girls-who are out of employment. If there are ans who are in a position to employ or who know of vacancies in offices or stores, we would appreciate your cooperation.

## BOYS' CLIBS <br> $\rightarrow$ -

The Clubs for Bors and Young Men will open Tuesday, October 16th. Bors may come to the Chureh directly from sehool at $4: 30$. Supper will be served at $5:+5$. The price this year will be twenty cents. Registration will take place following devotional exercises at 6:30. Fees for this year remain at 50 cents.

Plans are being made for the best year ever. Volley ball, basket-ball. bowling. gymuasium work and swimming classes are on the program.

A special invitation is given to the members of our Sunday School to take advantage of the benefits of the First ('hurch Boys' Club.

This change has been made so that the women of the Church may have an opportunity to hear Dr. Moffett of Preng:ang, Korea.

We are looking forward to an musially interesting meeting and hope to have a large attendance.

## CHCRE'I TTEMN

## STVDAY ETENIYG SERIES

## -* -

This evening, October 14 th, Dr. Macartney will begin a Scries of Sermons to Young Men and Young Women on the general sulbject "Life-its (yreatness and its l'eril." Cards amouncing the topies are placed in the pews.
October 14, "Temptation-Wiery man`s Battle.
October 21, "The Sword of Darid-"The Income of a godly Youth."
October 28, "Weak Moments-Pottage or' Birthright?"
Norember 4, "A Tomb without a Tenant - A Murdered Ambition."

Norember 11, "The Spectre of the Cata-combs-A Man who Turned his lack to Christ."
Norember 18, "Come Betore Winter." (Amnual Sermon on Opportunity.)

## "MNE OWN CITY-MNE OWX ('O) NTM)

## $\rightarrow-$

The Presbyterian Bamner of October 11th contains Dr'. Macartney's sermon"Mine Own City-Mine Own Country".

## BERVLETT TO THE CHCRCH

Remember Christ's Cause. There are many who plan to make a gift to the ('hureh and the eause of Christ. lout fail to make definite provision. What better place in which to invest for the future and for Christ than the First Church? The following forms will serve the purpose:

1. A Berfuest of Money. "I give and
devise 10 the Trustees of the First Press byterian ('luterch of Pittshurgh

Dollars.".
2. Real Estate. "I give and devise to the Trustees of the First Presherterian ('hureh of Pittshurgh following deseribed real estate (here the real estate shomid be sufficiently described.)"
3. Residuary (llause. ". Ill the rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to the Trustees of the Fivest Preshyterian (hureh of Pittshurgh."

##  MEETMG

The Wednesday Night Prayer Meding. ments every Wednestay eveming, at $7: 4.5$ o choek in the ("hapel. This winter 1)I: Macarthey will deal with the general sub)-ject-"Wiestlers with (iex\}" or "The (ireal Prayers of the Oht Testament." Topic cards are placed in the pews and members of the Church are asked to distribute them.
October 3rd-" Abraham-For others."
October 10th-"Jacoh-For (iot's Bless--ing."
October 17th - "Moses - Inanswered Prayer."
October 24th-"Bataam-Great Praying - - 1'owr Living."

October 31st-"Elijah-Despondeney."

Nowember Th - "Elisha-F'or F"aith Triumphant."
November $1+t h-$ "David- Over the Lost." November 21 st- "Manasseh-Repentance."
November 28th-"Inezekiah - After the Storm.

Derember $\overline{5}$ th - "Jeremiah - For' a Change."
December 12th - "Jonah - Out of the Depths."
December 19th - "David-Forgiveness."
December 26th - "Joshua - For More Time."
missionary interest and they wish to exfend to all such an invitation, and an opportunity, to join with them in so vital a part of the life of our Chureh.

## THE NEW CENTTRY BANO

The New Century Band reecised the following letter from Mr. and Mrs. Sam IIjgrinhottom:-

Jamuary 8th, 1928.
Dear Friends:
With the back of the car loaded to the rool with Christmas presents we drove to the leper asylum for the Christmas dimer and treat. A glorious riot of color in the muffers aroused exclamation of joy. The lepers were already sated on the ground in the hibiscus hedged garden next to the Church. Their shining brass ressels were being filled with Indian food such as they love. When they saw us and the car, some rose to their leet to stare while others, mable to stand. cheered and mudged their neighbors.

Visitors, including Mrs. Higgins ol Glenshaw. Pa., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hazlett, immediately began the distribution of the mesents. I had previously taken out 70 small mufflers and sent to Dr. Schuyler of the Amballa Asylum, who was happy to get them as she had none for her lepers. This also salved me from the trouble I have sometimes had, of trying to give out mufflers unequal in size and shape. The requlation size is one by four feet. Anything less is likely to eause unhappiness. Anrthing larger is a shawl and brings joy to a boy or girl. As the mufflers were passed around to the men, cager hands. more or less deformed, went $u p$ to receive them while the recipients smilingly said "salatam" as a thank you. The pain-harrowed faces of those unable to leave their beds brightened as trembing hands turned the gifts over and over. smiling at the lovely eolors in the mufflers. Sincerely;



FOV゙L(IERS AND LIGIIT BEARERS
The Voyagers and Light Bearers were joyously entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Irwin, on the last saturday in September. Following our delicious "party", the Voyagers held their annual election. The new officers are:
Lecidide Kinight
President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
The Yoyagers had decided to review a study book this lall, and we were therefore happy to find, at our regular meeting Monday evening, Camp Fires In The ('omgo awaiting us-with Mrs. J. Wade Miller. who skilifully introduced to us the lascinations of little pock-marked Chama in his travels through the jungle.

The Light Bearers, under the kindly care of Mrs. Sam Steinhilper, made blue rriendship chains and had a story hour.

## MEN OF THE FROCS

During the summer months, the Men of the Frogs held joint social meetings with the New Century Band on their regular meeting nights. The suppers, good fellowship and athletic events were immensely enjoyed by all and we were glad to have many friends spend an enjoyable evening with us at Riverview Park.

The first meeting in the Church on October 8th was very well attended and the topie "The Tenth Amniversary of the Wrorld War" was diseussed in a thoughtful and enthusiastic manner.
"Harry Houdini" is the topic for the mecting on October 2 nd and all men interested in hearing this diseussion will he cordially welcomed.

## WOM.MN'S IOME AND FORETGS MSSIONARY SOCTETIES $\rightarrow$

The opening fall meeting of the Woman 's Home and Foreign Missionary Society has been changed from the second Friday of the month to Monday afternoon, October 29 th.

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\(t\).
In Loving Memory of Hetty Morrow Speer 1802-1887
James Rimsey Speer 1796-1891
\(\bar{J}\)
In Memoriam
Richard H.ixs 1815-1877
Boym: IRwin 1772-1860
Eiliza Mc(tilda Trwin 1786-1867
6.
To the (ilory of God and in memory of
General Joifn Neville
Born 1731
Died 180:3
and his wife
Winifred Olidiam
Born 1736 Died 1797
find
M.loor Isiac: CRaig
an incorporator and one
of the Frirst Trustees of this Church
Born 1741 Died 18:2
and his wife
Amelat Neyille
Born 176:3
Died 184!
7.
In Memoriam
Wilifan Milifer Paxton. 1). D. \(182 t-1904\)
(West Wiall)
1.
( Hadrles H.tys \(1802-190^{2}\)
```



``` \(18 \because 9-189 \mathrm{x}\)
\(\because\).
In Memoriam
Neville: B. Cribg 1787-186:
J.jne Anefe Fthton 1789 - 18.12
```

3. 

In Ucmoriam
Francis Herron, D.D. 177t-1860
$t$.
J.AMES LAI:GHIN $1806-188 \div$
ANNE IRWN Latomman 1813-1891
$\bar{j}$.
In Memoriam
Georgie Tybovt Pirruls. D. D). $1852-1901$
6.

JAMES DMAZELL $1800-1879$
Martha Deffe Dinigeld 1807-1879
7.
 1814-1895
ANNA DIEF KING 1815-1849
Mary Pautey King 18こ4-1859

VEsTIBLLE T.ABLEL
In Memorian
Francis IIfirion, D.I).
Born, Jume 28, 1774.
Died, Dee. 6, 1860.
Pastor of this ('hurch from
June 1811. to December 1860
A dignified, decided, able, courateones and courfeous man. An ardent ('hristiun. fieithful pastor, impressive preacher, and an homored Presbyter, revered by tho f'hurch he served and the city he adorned.

PREACIIING PULPIT
To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Mary McoMasters Jones 18.29-1911

## . IITAR

To the glor! of Giod and in loving memory of
Thoob Pancter and Mary Hays his wife.

## IN MEMORIAM

It will be interesting to the members and friends of our Congregation to have a list of the memorials which have been presented to the Chureh in past years in memory of those who have worshipped in the First Church.

## TABLETS

(East Wall)
1.

In Mcmoriam
Jimes B. Morgin 1796-1889
sishan Mountain Morgan 1806-1867
Jimes B. Morg.nn, Jr. 1844-1915
$\stackrel{2}{2}$
T'o the Gilory of God and In Loring Memory of
("uns. E. Splem
Neptember 8, 18:37
May 2, 1905
"The Palh of the Just is as the Shining Light, that shincth more and more unto the Perfect Day."
-Proverbs 4:18.
(West Wall)
1.

John Henry Dahall
18.34-1894

1844-1902
2.
"Iea, though I walk through the valle! of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, For Thou art with me. Thy rod and Th! stufi they comfort me."

To the Glory of God and In Loving Memory of

Anna Deff Dalzell.
Born, Nov. 27, 1832.
Died. Oct. 15, 1920.
3.
"But the! that wait upon the Lord shall rence their strength: they shall mount up with wings as cagles: they shall run, and not be veary: and they shall wallk, and not faint." -Isainit $40: 31$.

In Loving Memory of
J. Dalzell McKee:

1884-1927

## oliver avevte tablets

In commemoration of the grant of this land for the Presbyterian Chureh and for Trinity Church by the heirs of William Penn in 1787 and in honor of the officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary Armies. who after assisting in the achievement of American Independence were associated with the earlier history of Pittsburgh, many of whom were buried in this enclosure. This Tablet is placed by the Pittshurgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.
OLIVER AVENTE

I'nder the Golden Lilies of France this street was dedicated to the Last Mortal Journeys of those who perished in the defense of Fort Duquesme and was reverently named

L'Allee De La Vierge,
Marked by the Pennsylvania Society
of the Colonial Dames of America
MCMXXVII.

WINDOWS
(East Wall)
1.

In Memoriam
Harmar Denny
1794-1852
Eldzabeth F. Denny 1796-1878
$\stackrel{\square}{2}$
In Memorium
Whidim Andrew Robinion 1830-1902
David Robinson
1828-1895
3.

In Memoriam
John W. Chalfant
1827-1898
Elden M. Chalfant
18:36-1910

## CALENDAR

## CWN

## Church Services

Sunday- $\quad$| 10:45 o'clock, Preaching by the Pastor. |
| :--- |
|  |
| 12:15 o'clock, Sunday School. |
| 12:10 o'clock, Men's Bible Class. |
| $7: 00$ o'clock, Young People's Society. |
| 7:45 o'clock, Preaching by the Pastor. |

Wednesday - 7:45 o'clock, Prayer Meeting.

## Men and Boys

| Sunday- $\quad$12:10 o'clock, Men's Bible Class. <br> $12: 15$ <br> o'clock, Young Men's Organized <br> day School Classes. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tuesday- Sun- |  |
|  | $4: 30$ o'clock, Clubs for Boys. <br> $5: 45$ <br> o'clock, Supper. |
|  | $6: 30$ o'clock, Devotional Exercises. |
|  | $9: 00$ o'clock, Slubs for Young Men. |

Women and Girls
Sunday- 12:15 o'clock, Organized Sunday School
Wednesday- 1::30 o'clock, Prayer 太incle.
2:30 o'clock, Mothers' Meeting.
Thursday- 11:30 to 1:00 o'clock, Noon Club and Luncheon for Business Women.

## Clubs for Young Women

5:15 o'clock, Gymnasium.
6:00 o'clock, Cafeteria Supper.
7:00 o'clock, Devotional Meeting.
7:30 o'clock, Classes in-
Dressmaking', Miııneıy, Cooking, Home Nursing, Etiruette, Lamp Shades, Chorus, Int roor Decorating, Gymnasium, Bear. Work, Basketry, Novelties, Bible, Dranı 4 . s , China Painting, Lkulele, Current Events, English.
Friday- 4:30 o'clock, Club and Gymnasium for gitls 9-12.

Clubs for Girls
6:00 o'clock, Supper 20 cents.
7:00 o'clock, Schedule same as Thursday evening:

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# "Are Foreign Missions Done For?" 

By
ROBERT E.SPEER

Sent with the compliments of the author and of a few friends
to some of the individual men and women of our Presbyterian churches

December 1, 1928
undeniable fact that it was chiefly the example shown by Christianity that has stimulated the other religions and has changed the whole religious world of Japan."

In the third place note the increasing volume of condemnation everywhere of whatever is un-Christlike. Sometimes men acknowledge frankly that their disapproval rests on His character and standard and often they deny it, but in spite of their denial the mere condemnation can be traced straight to Christ. In the matter of caste and of the outcaste, and of the rights of women in India, for example, it is Christ's influence which is forming the new conscience, whether it is His authority that is openly cited or whether His influence has forced men to find authority for His ideals in their own books or in their own hearts. It is impossible not to see this influence at work in judgments like Gandhi's and Lajpat Rai's on the place of women and child marriage in India, quoted in a debate in the British Parliament in 1927. The speaker said:
"The other day I came across an article in the paper which Mr. Gandhi edits, called 'Young India,' dated 26th August, 1926. In it he was quoting with approval from an article on the subject of child marriages and enforced widowhood:
'It is sapping the vitality of thousands of our promising boys and girls on whom the future of our society entirely rests. It is bringing into existence every year thousands of weaklings, both boys and girls, who are born of immature parents. It is a very fruitful source of the appalling child mortality and - stillbirths now prevailing in our society. It is a very important cause of the gradual and steady decline of Hindu society in point of numbers, physical strength and courage and morality.' "That is a quotation from an article which is quoted with approval by Mr. Gandhi himself. Let us quote something even stronger, from a gentleman well known to many in this house, with whom certainly one right Hon. Gentleman opposite and myself had been acquainted for a great many years past, Mr.

Lajpat Rai. Mr. Lajpat Rai, speaking before a Hindu Conference in Bombay in 1925, said this of the system of widowhood that prevails in the Hindu community, and especially child widowhood:
'The condition of child widows is indescribable. God may bless those who are opposed to their re-marriage, but their position induces so many abuses and brings about so much moral and physical misery as to cripple society as a whole and handicap it in the struggle for life.'
"Those are two rather striking quotations from Indians themselves. I will make an earnest appeal to Hon. Members on both sides of the Committee not to ignore these factors when dealing with the moral and physical progress of the Indian people."
And note the words of S. N. Mallik about caste in a public lecture in India in the spring of 1927:
"The most potent of the social institutions,-viz., caste-which mainly produced the idea of the 'immutability of the East' in the Western mind, is the one that has been most seriously affected. True it is that it is not dead as yet, but it is, I am glad to say, in an almost moribund condition now. The first blow which shook it to the foundations was given by Christianity, which brought its message of hope even for the most depressed."

And of Gandhi about the outcaste:
"It is needless to say that this active altruism is due largely to the influence of Christianity and Western education. I must confess that through the influence of the West a daily increasing standard of dutifulness, integrity and efficiency, even in the lower branches of the public services, is being achieved."
Does all this witness to the waning power of Christianity?
Lastly let us note the reality and vitality of the Churches which are the fruitage of foreign missions. They are found now in every non-Christian country except Afghanistan, and they will be there as soon as the Amir's words about religious toleration are authenticated by the allowance of Christian missionaries in his land. These Churches,
small or great, are true Churches and they are our irrefutable argument for the truth and the power of foreign missions. Let them speak for themselves about foreign missions. Two years ago the Rev. Yekola Mbali was moderator of the Bantu Presbyterian Church in South Africa. This church, which was formed two years ago, has about 24,000 members scattered throughout the Cape province of Natal. In his moderatorial address Mr. Mbali said that more than a century before the native people had had no respect for the whites, who were regarded as "intruders and exploiters." It was the Christian missionary, said the moderator, who was "the first man' to learn the nature and ways of the natives," and who was so much recognized "as a peacemaker that a missionary was appointed to each chief and his people." Out of that relationship the moderator claimed that there had grown a peculiar sense of trust and friendship such as did not exist between the natives and any other class of whites.

And read the account of the last training classes in the station at Pyengyang in Korea :
"In spite of zero weather over 1,300 men came to Pyengyang from all parts of our province and studied in a great class of seven days which overflowed our class-rooms and taxed our dormitory capacity to the limit. It being vacation time we were able to use most of the dormitory rooms at the Theological Seminary, the Boys' Academy and Woman's Bible Institute. 500 men were cared for in these dormitories. The balance of the 1,300 men found places of entertainment in public inns or in Christian homes in the city.
"The most remarkable feature of the class was the six o'clock morning prayer meetings at the West Gate Church. A thousand or more men came out each morning in the bitter cold in the dark to this meeting which was led by Mr. Hill. The earnestness of these men in seeking God's blessing was most remarkable and of course it was rewarded.
"The night meetings connected with the class were all held except the Sunday meeting in the West Gate Church. Only men were permitted to attend; this being a men's class. If ever a building was filled to capacity, the West Gate Church was so filled. Each evening before the song leader arrived the big auditorium was so crowded that the audience was asked to rise and come forward to make a little more room at the rear for others. This can be done more easily here than in America, because the Koreans sit on the floor and not on chairs or benches. This rising and coming forward process had to be done twice each evening. You may ask how it was possible for men crowded forward as closely as they could stand to sit down at the signal and all find space on the floor. The fact is it was not always possible and several times men had to be helped out over the heads of the crowd because they sat down or tried to sit down a little too slowly and were unable to find any place to squeeze into.
"We wish you could have seen the earnest faces of these men, over 1,800 of them at the night meetings. We wish you could have heard them pray. We wish especially that you might have been present at the Sunday night service at the Central Church when Dr. Moffett preached. It was the evening of the first day of the new year and Dr. Blair who led the after service each evening asked first of all those over 50 years old who wished to reconsecrate their remaining years to God and His service to stand while one of their number led in a consecration prayer. Next the middle-aged men went through the same dedicatory service and last of all the young men under 30 years of age were asked to stand if they whole-heartedly desired to give themselves with all their young strength to God's service. Over two-thirds of that great audience were young men. It was a glorious sight to see them stand with shining faces and take the solemn vow of consecration upon them.
"Each meeting was crowded like this clear to the end of the class and God's presence was manifest at every service and in all the class rooms. The men returned to their homes rejoicing in new found blessing; determined to do God's will more perfectly than before and to preach the Gospel with renewed earnestness to unbelievers.
"All the 1,300 delegates to this Annual Winter Class from the country churches paid their own road money, board and other necessary expenses. Also, as is their custom in Korea, they
paid a registration fee of 30 cents. Also 500 delegates from the 16 city churches attended and paid the same. The registration fees therefore amounted to 1,800 times 30 cents or 540 Yen, which they used for their home and foreign mission work."

These are not the signs of a waning force, or a dying enterprise. The end of the world's evangelization is far away but the beginning has been made. "And no man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God."

## Are We Justified in Pressing Our Religion on the World or Have We Need to Learn from Other Religions?

We are often told in these days that the foreign mission enterprise needs to be entirely reconceived. Formerly, it is said, Christianity regarded itself as the absolute and final religion and the work of foreign missions was conceived as a donation or displacement. Missionaries went out to give to other peoples a religion and religious values which these other people did not possess. They even went with the idea of conquest, proposing to set Christ in the place of supremacy over all others, to "Crown Him Lord of all." Now, however, it is held, Christianity must abate these claims. It must give up its exclusivism and recognize that each religion has its distinctive possession of truth and that Christianity has no right to go forth with the conquest or displacement idea. Foreign missions, accordingly, must now regard themselves not as a conquest but as a quest, an effort to learn, not to teach, or to learn as much as to teach, with a view to one world-wide, interracial cooperative effort to assemble out of all religions the distinctive contribution of each to the ultimate synthetic and universal religion of mankind.

If this is what is meant by the proposal to reconceive and restate the foreign missionary undertaking, then we must reply that the new conception is both futile and false. It is futile because such a conception would never have produced the foreign missions movement and cannot maintain it. Men and women might go out on this idea to make a world cruise or for brief and comfortable visits but not
culture and those things intimately related to country life. Social clubs and literary societies must give way to agricultural coöperative societies and credit unions. Football and tennis must yield their places to the simpler and less expensive village games. Even the organization and method of the church must be made so simple and inexpensive as to place them within the means of the villagers. All these considerations have meant the reshaping of the program of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association. The country is divided for the purpose of the Association into eight regions, in each of which there is a center that acts as the power-house of rural program and activities.
During the last few years such rural work as has been suggested in Dr. Brunner's report on "Rural Korea" has become very popular throughout Korea, and the time and service of those engaged in the Young Men's Christian Association work in this field are in constant demand. Theological and Bible schools and preacher's institutes often include lecture courses on rural work, and many secular organizations have sprung up for the object of promoting this work. The greatest needs of the present are the technical knowledge which will carry this work in all its phases to a successful issue, even if it should take many decades to do it, and the necessary means which as yet the villagers themselves cannot provide in their present state of poverty.

Dr. S. A. Moffett of Korea spoke in appreciation of the report on "Rural Korea" prepared by Dr. Brunner, which he said would be helpful to the churches and missions especially with reference to economic and social conditions. He criticized a number of statements in the report which seemed to him to be incorrect. (These detailed criticisms have been brought to Dr. Brunner's attention, who has given careful consideration to them in revising his preliminary report.) Further Dr. Moffett said:
We do not minimize the place of social welfare but we magnify the place of the Word of God, and results justify it. Many of Dr. Brunner's suggestions are based upon an entirely different conception of our mission, of the purpose and aim of mission work from that which we hold. I want to quote from a statement:

We realize that we are living in a changing world, that methods need to be re-adjusted to changed conditions and the message applied to the life of the modern world, but we are deeply convinced, from
actual experience on the foreign field, that what the world needs today is just what it needed through the ages, the message of redemption from sin through the death on the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.
"We have a profound conviction that education, reformation, social improvement, industrial and scientific advancement with progress in civilization, however greatly to be desired and however to be fostered, can never change the heart of man nor be the means for the evangelization of the world, and that no such highly desirable, yet secondary, benefits accruing from the establishment of the church can be the basis for the appeal to man, if the church established is to be the Church of Christ with a supernatural message which has power to regenerate men and to become the spiritual force in the life of people and of nations; which will transform men's lives and meet the needs of the modern world, with its problems in connection with the political, industrial, and social questions, that to-day are the despair of men who have not faith in God and in His Word."
Our greatest and supreme need is for an implicit, unchangeable, steadfast, enthusiastic, confident faith in God and in His Word given us to proclaim as from Him, and a conviction that this message with its supernatural spiritual blessings constitutes the preëminent benefit of Christianity and that the appeal to men must be based upon this and not upon secondary benefits which appeal to the natural man, if we are to secure permanent results in a faith which stands in the power of God and not in the power of man.

Dr. Diffendorfer bore testimony from the angle of the "Home Boards." His recent tour in detail over many mission fields in both hemispheres enabled him to speak with first-hand authority. He said that

The rural field absorbed a major part of the missionary forces, time, and money, and results comparable with the investment were not apparent. The life of the rural people was not being seriously affected. Too much time and money was being spent merely on keeping the church machinery going. Regular ecclesiastical meetings were being held that did not register in the community and in the social life of the people. The missionaries in the field were not to blame. What were the churches at home expecting from the missionaries? There was no place in the columns of statistics for an enumeration of transformed social forces and influences. The home base had been demanding that the missionaries report merely so many
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## Postale.

800 country women attending the 12 day Bible Class in April 1928 at Pyongyang Korea. All day and evening Bible study. Each woman walked in from 5 to 50 miles to attend. All paid all of their own expenses.

400 city women attended a similar Class in February. 1300 men ot came to a similar six day Class in the bitterly cold weather just after if last Christmas.

Every one of the 300 local churches of the province has a similar Class in the winter and another it the slack farming time in August just after the first weeding is done.

Over one half of the total enrolled adherentage of the Church each year attends at least one of these Classes.


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